

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 90.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents is paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, do. do. do. 20 00
Twenty, do. do. do. 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and closes at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SWITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HANRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP POINT, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-4] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPE & ROBESON.

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c. Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards.

Commission Merchant,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq., }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, }
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }

June 27, 1845. 41-4f

CORNELIUS MYERS.

Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN.

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

September 21, 1844. 1-4f

JOHN HALL.

Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE.

GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.

April 17, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.

NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., lying at said wharf will be charged as above.

April 10, 1846. J. I. BRYAN. 30-4f

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

RALEIGH Classical, Mathematical and Military ACADEMY.

Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, PRINCIPAL.

Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, \$15 00

For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session, 20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at \$8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger, Gen. Moye,
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders, Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy, L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan, Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. K. Daniel, James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Hines, H. W. Husted,
Dr. Baker, E. P. Guion, Esq.,

As the above-named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846 31-11f

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, through the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dr. Pond, Petersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scatula, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. The SARSAPARILLA is compounded with oil of ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers, and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygienic influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your SARSAPARILLA by Mr. Jas. McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and I now give you the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH MINTYRE.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

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Yours, respectfully, J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlet, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Deasey, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; E. B. Rothman, Georgetown, S. C.; and generally throughout the United States. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to remember that it is a genuine SARSAPARILLA that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

April 17, 31.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

BANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.

County Court Scire Facias
Apprentices Indentures

Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets

Peace warrants
Constable's bonds

Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank

do Branch Bank of the State

Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates

Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPBINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Campbine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for half the money they will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1 50 to \$6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT, Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and of Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.

JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

Just Received

AT
H. R. Nixon & Co.'s

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,

UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,
BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.

Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Currant;

Brandy Currant.

Preserves.

Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;

Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;

Canton Ginger;
Strawberries.

Syrups.

Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;

Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.

Peaches;
Strawberries;

Gooseberries;
Raspberries;

Cherries.

—
Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;

Catsups do
Sauces do

Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;

Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;

Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;

Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;

Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do

Family Beef;
Smoked do

do Tongues;
Salmon;

Nutmegs.

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

MITCHELL'S POCKET MAP

OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Coffee.

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE, just received per schooner Cassius, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 8]

Plantation for Sale.

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 12 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hoopoes, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very eligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.

The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome Mill half a mile in length, just the height for a mill.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ash and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to

H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN.

April 10, 1846. [30-4f] Wilmington.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;

6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;

150 sacks Salt;

10 hhds Molasses;

30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

MJ HALL & ARMSTRONG.

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing, among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered lower than has ever before been offered in this market, for Cash.

SAUEL BOYD & CO.
N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

May 22, 1846 36-y

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of product.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35-1f

For Sale.

10 HHDS. Muscovado Sugar,
30 do Clarified do
20 do Trinidad Molasses,
60 bags Rio Coffee, 30 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 casks small and broken Rice,
30 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,
300 bushels Black Eye Peas.

Apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Also, Daily Expected.

100 bales Eastern Hay,
100 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.

May 15, 1846 B. & B.

Mackerel and Hay.

100 BLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half bbls do

40 bundles Eastern Hay. For sale by

May 8] BARRY & BRYANT.

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths just received. This Bath is seven feet in height and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by

May 29, 1846 BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE.

Friday, June 5, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,

OWEN FENNEL.

READ THIS.

Next week will be Court week, and will afford those who owe us for the Journal, a fine opportunity of paying up. They can just step in and see how expeditiously we can make out receipts.

Ourselves.

We trust our friends will take the remarks contained in the article which we are now about to pen in good part. They are so intended. We believe that the Democratic party are aware of the importance of keeping up a Democratic press in this section of the State; and we will say, that, so far, the party has borne testimony to the sincerity of their convictions, on this head, in the most tangible and praiseworthy manner. Indeed we have every reason to be grateful to the patrons of the Journal for the kindness and consideration with which we have been treated by them during the brief period of our connection with the press. No one is more conscious than ourselves of the great responsibilities which appertain to the proper discharge of the duties of the conductor of a newspaper; nor is there any one who feels more sensibly the feeble abilities which the conductor of the Journal brings to this arduous task, than the writer of the present article. However, one thing we will say: we have always endeavored to promote the cause of truth with our whole heart and soul, and whatever our shortcomings may be, they are those of the head and not of the heart. However, we are straying from the purpose we had in view in commencing this article.

In September next, the third volume of the Journal will commence, and it is our intention at that period, should unforeseen events not prevent us, to make many improvements in the paper. It is our present intention to make the Journal the largest paper in the State. In the second place, we shall purchase a quantity of new type, and hope to make the dress of the Journal at least as neat and fashionable as any of our contemporaries. In the third place, we shall devote our time and industry more assiduously than we have ever done yet, to make its enlarged columns abound in reading matter of general interest to every reader in North Carolina.

Now we think there is not a reader of the Journal who would not be pleased to see these contemplated improvements carried into effect. The price will not be increased in any way to the subscriber, and we confidently anticipate that the value of the paper will be enhanced at least 50 per cent. The increase in our expenses, however, will be considerable. We must purchase a new Press. This will cost money. We will require a new supply of Type. This, too, will cost money. The size and quality of the paper upon which the Journal will be printed will be greatly increased, and consequently our expenses will be permanently increased. In view of all these circumstances we appeal to the party, and ask them to lend us a helping hand. Now is the time, if ever, for the friends of the paper to step up and give it their countenance. We know its circulation can be enlarged. If every one who takes the Journal was to exert only a small portion of the influence which he possesses, we feel confident that our list would be materially increased in a very short time. And let our friends keep this constantly before them, that just in proportion as the conductors of a paper are remunerated for their services, will that paper be conducted with spirit and energy. This is as true as gospel, and every man of sense will feel the force of the remark.

Will our friends, then, in the country lend us a helping hand between this and September next, in the way of increasing our subscription list? They can do it if they will.

* * In conclusion, we would say to those who are in arrears for the Journal, that we would feel under many obligations to them if they would be so good as to forward the amount at the earliest moment to our office. We will be compelled to incur heavy expenses to meet the new arrangement, and will require every cent we can raise. Just think of this, you who have, up to this time, forgot the printer.

Honor the Brave.

Immediately on the receipt in Washington City, of the intelligence of the glorious victories of the 8th and 9th, Mr. Polk sent a communication to Congress recommending the promotion of the gallant Taylor from the grade of Brevet Brigadier General, to that of Brevet Major General. This recommendation of the President was immediately acted upon, so that Gen. Taylor is now Major General by Brevet. This is doing the thing in the right spirit. We have heard it said that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. We do not know, nor do we care, whether he is or no; and we will venture to say that Mr. Polk, in making the recommendation, never for one moment thought of Gen. Taylor's politics. The brave and chivalrous defender of his country, whatever his political creed may be, is entitled to our heartfelt gratitude, and we cordially rejoice in this tangible and appropriate mark of distinction which has been conferred on the hero of Alto Palo and Pedarce.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Catholic Church, which is about to be erected in this place, was performed by the Rev. Bishop of Charleston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lynch of Charleston, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy of this place. The services commenced at about 6 o'clock, P. M., but owing to the inclemency of the weather, (it commenced raining almost immediately,) Dr. Lynch, who was to preach the discourse on the occasion, was compelled to cut his sermon short, at its most interesting part. We regretted this much, for we expected a treat, as Dr. Lynch is known to be a most able divine and eloquent pulpit orator. The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, however, went on, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church is called St. Thomas'. We learn it is the intention of the denomination to put up a neat brick building. The basement story has already been commenced by the Messrs. Wood, master mechanics of this place.

ROBESON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Robeson County, held in the Court-house in Lumberton, on the 25th ult., the proceedings of which are reported in the Carolinian of Saturday last, Col. Neill Regan and Col. John McNeill were nominated as the candidates of the Democratic party, for the Commons, and for the Senate, Thos. A. Norment. The two former gentlemen have accepted the nomination. Mr. Norment declines, but we learn that the Democrats will vote for him at any rate. We presume he will not refuse to serve if elected. Amongst other resolutions introduced and adopted, we find the following short but pithy one:

Resolved, That James B. Shepard must be our next Governor.

Temperance Paper.

We publish, at the request of several friends, in this week's Journal, the prospectus of the Philanthropist, a new Temperance paper, which the friends of that cause propose establishing in Wilmington. The sheet will be issued monthly, at the small cost of one dollar a year, and, no doubt, will do a great deal of good in its way. We wish it all sorts of success, and hope that it may realize the wishes of its projectors.

The City of Oaks.

We are proud to see the steps which the patriotic citizens of Raleigh are taking in the present crisis. On the 26th, a meeting was called by the Intendant of Police, and the Standard describes it as one of the largest, and certainly the most enthusiastic, meetings which has assembled in Raleigh in a long, long while. A series of able and patriotic resolutions were introduced and adopted by acclamation.

A committee of three was appointed, whose duty it should be to call upon the citizens of Raleigh for contributions, to aid in providing the gallant "Raleigh Guards," who have volunteered their services, with suitable equipments, clothes, &c. We like this spirit.

Town Meeting.

On Monday evening last, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at the Court-house, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the community in the present state of our relations with Mexico. We were not able to be present, but learn that it was a very large and enthusiastic assemblage. We copy from the Chronicle the following account of the proceedings:

VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.
Pursuant to a call, the Volunteers, and a large concourse of citizens, assembled at the Court House in Wilmington, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. On motion, J. F. McRee, Jr., was chosen President of the meeting. W. B. Flanner, Vice President, and Benjamin Price, Secretary.

The President read the communications he had received from the Secretary of War, and from the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. T. Wilson, the company went into an election of company officers. Dr. Jan. E. McRee, Jr., was elected Captain; Wm. B. Flanner, 1st Lieutenant; Benjamin Price, 2d do.; The Wilson, 1st Sergeant; N. F. Bordeaux, 2d do.; James B. Whiteaker, 3d do.; Duncan Black, 4th do.; James Kelly, 1st Corporal; Egbert Ashe, 2d do.; James M. Baber, 3d do.; Wm. W. Price, 4th do.

On motion, it was resolved that the company organize as a corps of Infantry. Mr. Wise addressed the meeting in an able and enthusiastic manner, and was frequently interrupted with rapturous applause. Mr. Wise spoke of the triumph of the American arms over Mexico, as being calculated to extend Republican principles, and urged upon his fellow-citizens to volunteer their services in carrying out so laudable an object.

On motion of James M. Baber, the company tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Wise for his able and patriotic speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. F. McREE, Jr., Pres't.
W. B. FLANNER, Sec'y.

BENJAMIN PRICE, Sec'y.

About fifty have signed as volunteers. The lists are still open at the Carolina Hotel, and in the hands of the Captain and 1st Lieutenant.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

The British Government has entered into a contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, for a new line of steamers, to ply between Liverpool and New York. Under this new contract, a steamer will leave each of these points on every other Saturday. At present, a steamer leaves Liverpool once a fortnight for Boston, so that, under the new arrangement, with a very slight alteration in the days of sailing, we will have an arrival from Europe every week, alternately at Boston and New York. This is indeed bridging the ocean with steam.

From the La Plata.—We learn that the mediation of the United States has been offered to and accepted by the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, and that there is a prospect of restoration of peaceful relations between these States.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. Wise, the Aeronaut,

is now in Wilmington, and proposes to make an ascension from this place, provided the citizens will make up a sufficient sum to warrant him in incurring the necessary outlay of time and money. We have seen a list at the Carolina Hotel with a number of names subscribed to it, promising to pay the sums which they put down, provided the ascension takes place. We trust the necessary sum may be made up, as we have no doubt the sight would be a novel and interesting one to most of our citizens. A trifle from every one would soon make up the amount.

P. S.—The ascension will take place on tomorrow evening, at half past six o'clock. See advertisement.

Scene of the War.

Some of our readers may not be yet familiar with the geography of the position which our troops now occupy on our southern frontier, and we know that it cannot but be an interesting subject to every American;—we will, therefore, state a few facts, which, in the absence of more extended information, may be interesting to some of our friends.

The Rio Grande del Norte, or in plain English, the grand river of the North, which the United States claims as the Western boundary of the State of Texas, rises in about the 37th parallel of North latitude, and in about 30° 40' West longitude. It takes its course thence for a distance of nearly 1000 miles, almost due South, forming the Western boundary of the State of Texas; at this point it changes its course and runs in a South-easterly direction till it reaches the gulf of Mexico, into which it empties itself near the 26th degree of latitude North from the equator. Its whole course is estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000 miles. It is a rapid impetuous stream. It is fordable at almost any point 200 miles above its mouth. Point Isabel, where the American General had established a Depot for the protection and reception of military supplies of all kinds, is a high sand bluff, about three miles from Brazos Santiago, and some twelve miles from the Rio Grande. It will be remembered that the "Army of Occupation," as it was called, was encamped during the winter, on the left bank of the Neches, or rather of Aransas bay, into which the Neches empties, at a place called Corpus Christi. The Neches is a stream which has a course of some 300 miles. The distance from the Neches river to the Rio Grande is about 140 miles, and Mexico says that, even supposing she consented to the annexation of Texas, still that this strip of land lying between the Neches and the Rio Grande, was never included within the territorial limits of the State of Texas. It is notorious, however, that when, in 1836, Texas asserted her independence she declared the Rio Grande to be the South-western boundary, and thus was her independence recognized by the United States, Great Britain and France. But to return. Matamoros is situated about 27 miles from the mouth of the river on its left bank. It contains about 9,000 inhabitants. Opposite to Matamoros and on the right, or American, bank of the river Gen. Taylor has established his camp. The Rio Grande is about 180 yards wide at this point. Gen. Taylor's entrenchments are not more than 400 yards from Matamoros. It was between these two points, Point Isabel and the main encampment of the army, that the engagements of the 8th and 9th took place. The Rio Grande is navigable for steamers and other vessels of a light draught, up to Matamoros—but the bar at the mouth of the river, is a very bad one, and has only six or seven feet of water at the best. Gen. Taylor's camp extends some four miles along the bank of the Rio Grande, and his main battery of 18 guns commands the city of Matamoros. The country between the Neches and Rio Grande is represented as being, for the most part, a sterile sandy desert. Along the banks of the latter river, however, for a space of some ten or twelve miles the soil is said to be extremely fertile, producing corn, cotton, and sugar.

Chaparral.

As the word "Chaparral" occurs so often in the various and varied intelligence which we are constantly receiving from the seat of war, and as we have often heard the question asked, what it means, the following explanation may not be inappropriate: Chaparral, then, is a term applied to a species of thicket which at intervals covers a large portion of the country which lies between the Neches and the Rio Grande. This thicket is composed of the Mesquite tree, or more properly, bush, which is so interlaced with vines that passage through the thicket, either by man or beast, is almost impossible. A letter which we have seen, and which was written by an intelligent officer, says that "a bird can scarcely find its way through one of these chaparrals."

Volunteers.

Every paper which we receive from New Orleans contains some accounts of the arrival or departure of volunteers for the seat of war, at that city. Every boat which comes down the Mississippi to New Orleans brings down droves of those brave citizen soldiers who are impatient to mingle in the fray. From Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, numbers of brave and gallant spirits have already rallied to the standard of their country; and the cry is, still they come. By this time, we think, Gen. Taylor cannot have less than six or seven thousand volunteers under his command. Indeed, there is not an exchange paper which we receive, no matter from what part of the Union it comes, which does not contain accounts of the movements of volunteers. We do not know the fact, but from the information before us, we are led to believe that already full fifty thousand volunteers have tendered their services to the government. What portion of this will be called into actual service, of course cannot yet be ascertained.

Compliment to Capt. May.—A beautiful sword and belt has been presented to the gallant Captain May, by the natives of the District of Columbia resident in New Orleans.

U. S. NAVY.

On the first of January of the present year, the United States Navy was composed of the following vessels of war:

In Commission—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Columbus, 74; Ohio, 74; North Carolina, 74; Congress, 44; Cumberland, 44; Savannah, 44; Raritan, 44; United States, 44; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Vincennes, 20; Warren, 20; Falmouth, 20; Cyane, 20; Leeward, 20; Portsmouth, 20; Plymouth, 20; St. Mary's, 20; Jamestown, 20; Ontario, 18; Yorktown, 16; Marion, 16; Boxer, 10; Dolphin, 10; Porpoise, 10; Somers, 10; Bainbridge, 10; Truxton, 10; Shark, 10; Lawrence, 10; Experiment, 10; Wave; Phenix; Relief; Erie, 8; Southampton; Mississippi, 10, (steamer); Princeton, 9, (steamer); Michigan, 1, (steamer).

In Ordinary—Franklin, 74; Delaware, 74; Independence, 64; Brandywine, 24; Constellation, 36; Macedonia, 36; Boston, 20; Fairfield, 20; Macedonia, 20; St. Louis, 20; Decatur, 20; Preble, 20; Dale, 16; Perry, 10; Lexington, 8; Flirt, 8; On-kah-y-e, 8; Fulton, 4, (steamer); Union, 4, (steamer). On the Stocks—Alabama, 74; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New York, 74; New Orleans, 74; Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; St. Lawrence, 44; Albany, 20; Germantown, 20; Alleghany, 1, (steamer).

Steam Senders: Gen. Taylor, Water Witch, and Engineer.

Recapitulation—120 guns 1 ship.
74 " 10 do.
54 " 1 do.
44 " 13 do.
36 " 2 do.
20 " 17 do.
18 " 1 do.
16 " 4 do.
10 " 10 do.
8 " 2 do.
6 " 2 do.
Tenders, 9
Steamers, 4
—76

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

At a period like the present, when every thing connected with our military operations on the Rio Grande is sought after with the greatest eagerness by the reading community, we think the following sketch of the life of our gallant commander, will be interesting to most of our readers. We find it in the Nashville Orthopolitan, and believe it to be correct. Well may the people of the United States rely with confidence upon the bravery and skill with which their homes and their firesides will be defended, when they have such men as Gen. Taylor at the head of their army.

Recent events have thrown this gentleman so prominently before the public, that we feel disposed to gratify the strong desire expressed by many, by giving some of the incidents of his life.

Gen. Taylor entered the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, and has been in the service of his country, from that time to the present. Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, he had risen to the command of a company, at the beginning of the last war.

For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison, on the 5th September, 1812, President Madison conferred on him the brevet rank of Major, and he is now the oldest brevet in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th Infantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in 1836, where he was always foremost in danger.

On the 15th December, 1836, Col. Taylor, at the head of a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the 1st, 4th and 6th regiments of U. S. Infantry, and some Missouri volunteers, met about 700 Indians, under Alligator, San Juan and Coa-coo-chee, on the banks of the Oke-cho-bee. This battle was fought by the Indians, for the day before the engagement, Col. Taylor received a challenge from Alligator, telling him where to find him, and bantering him to come on. Col. Taylor, desiring nothing better, immediately pushed on, at a rapid march, to the expected battle ground, fearful that the wily Indian might change his purpose.

The Indians had a strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, whose quick sands rendered it almost impassable, but Col. Taylor pushed through the quicksands and swamps in the face of a deadly fire from a concealed foe, driving the Indians before him. The action was long and severe. The Indians yielding the ground inch by inch, and then only at the point of the bayonet. After three hours of bloody contest, the Indians were routed and pursued with great slaughter, until night. This is the last stand the Indians ever made in a large body, and the only instance in which they voluntarily gave battle.

Though Col. Taylor won the day, it was at the expense of 139 killed and wounded—more than one-fourth of his whole force. Two Colonels (Col. Thompson of the 5th Infantry and Col. Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers), fell at the head of the troops. Capt. Van Swearingen, and Lieuts. Brooke and Carter, also fell in the engagement.

During the whole of the engagement, Col. Taylor remained on horseback, passing from point to point, cheering his men to the conflict, and exposed to the Indian rifle at every moment.

For this battle, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The brevet of Brigadier General was conferred on Col. Taylor, and he was given the chief command in Florida, where he resigned in 1840, after four or five years arduous and indefatigable service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida.

After his retirement from Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first Department of the Army, including the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c., with his headquarters at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the "Army of Occupation," but the usage of the service would have justified the Government in assigning to that command, either of the six general officers of the Regular Army, whose rank is higher than his.

But it may be fairly presumed that the high character, gallant services, and great experience of Gen. Taylor, aside from his geographical position pointed him out as the appropriate commander of an army, which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio del Norte.

Gen. Taylor is about 56 years of age; a man of much general information and excellent and tried soldier; a prudent and skilful commander whose trials of adversity have given him a coolness, ready and unflinching in the face of the most trying circumstances. He is a native of Kentucky, and was educated at the University of that State.

Under this command, the flag of the United States will receive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio Grande.

THE TARIFF.

We must not neglect the tariff, and the tariff is a question which will be discussed in the future, and which will demand, at the hands of Congress, prompt and energetic action. If there was one measure more important than another, it was the Tariff. The Democratic party then, would that the present tariff should be remodeled, and that a just and an equitable bill should take the place of the act of '42. Already the present long session of Congress is drawing to its close, and nothing has yet been done in this matter. The Representatives of the people should remember that they will have to meet their constituents, and that they will require at their hands an account of their stewardship. The people of the United States have a right to demand of Congress action on this important measure. We can say that it will never do to adjourn without moving in the matter some way. We want no dodging. We want to see the question fairly put in Congress, and we want to know at once who we may reckon upon as friends and who as enemies.

The Mexican Steamers.—Capt. Westbrook of the schooner P. A. Brown, from Havana, informs us that the Mexican steamers, Montezuma and Gaudaloupe arrived at Havana on the 24th of May, in six days from Vera Cruz, whence they had escaped under English colors. They don't seem to be very dangerous, but it is well to know where they are, particularly as the New Yorkers were, not long since, in fear of being bombarded by them.—Charleston Mercury.

OUR SOUTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

Some of the Federal presses have denounced Mr. Polk for ordering Gen. Taylor to occupy, with his army, the territory lying between the Neches and the Rio Grande, alleging that it belongs to Mexico, and that we have no right to an inch of it, and, of course, drawing the inference from these false premises, that the present war is the result of bad policy on the part of our administration. That there is no truth in this statement, is known to every man at all acquainted with the history of Texas since 1836. We give, however, an article from the Charleston News, which places the matter in its true light:—

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.

The question whether the Del Norte or the Neches constitutes the South-western boundary of Texas, and, of course, of the United States, has been agitated of late with a view to the decision of another question, whether the President has transcended his constitutional powers in sending Gen. Taylor to occupy his present position. Those who claim that the Del Norte is not the true boundary, and assert that the territory lying between that river and the Neches, is a component part of the republic of Mexico, seem to have overlooked the amount of documentary and historical testimony which goes to prove the contrary position. That Mexico now claims the territory lying between these rivers as a part of Tamaulipas, and therefore under her jurisdiction, is true, but a Mexican claim need not necessarily be founded in justice, nor can the republic get over the fact, that she has repeatedly made admission that the Rio del Norte is the boundary between herself and the republic of Texas. We have Texan, American, English and Mexican authorities, proving that the Del Norte has always been considered as the true boundary. We give them in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

1. Texan. The Del Norte was fixed by the republic of Texas as her boundary in the organic law of 1836, and beyond that river the Mexicans were then driven, and they have never since been able to obtain a foothold on the territory east. The claim of Texas is that of conquest and occupation. Her boundary was thus laid down when her independence was acknowledged by the United States, England, France and Holland. The territory between the Del Norte and the Neches has always been represented in the Texan Congress, having been organized into a county for that purpose.

2. American. Our statesmen always considered the Del Norte as the boundary of ancient Texas, when it was ceded to us as a part of Louisiana in 1803. Mr. Jefferson in 1804, and at other times, expressed in his communications to Congress his opposition to the "relinquishment of any territory whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo." Mr. Madison says, (31st March, 1804,) that the French Commissioner, delivered us the possession of Texas with the Del Norte as its true boundary." Mr. Monroe declared, in 1803, that the Rio Bravo was incontestably the western boundary of Louisiana—and in 1816 he said "our title to the Del Norte was as clear as to the island of New Orleans." In 1818 John Q. Adams cordially concurred in the truth of this declaration, in which, by the way, Mr. Monroe was supported by Mr. Pinckney. Mr. Clay in 1820, was of opinion that the treaty of Louisiana secured our claim to the disputed river. Mr. Benton made a similar declaration in 1844. Lastly, the State of Texas was annexed in 1845 with this boundary; the territory between the Neches and the Rio del Norte is now represented in the Congress of the United States, and our government has exercised jurisdiction over the territory included between the two rivers, by erecting a custom house west of the former river.

3. English.—McCulloch, in his Gazetteer, the best and latest work of this description, says, "Texas is separated from Mexico on the South and west by the Rio Grande or Bravo del Norte." Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, in his valuable work on that country, published in 1829, says that the United States by the purchase of Texas, which we were then desirous of doing, "would extend their frontiers to the Rio Bravo del Norte."

The Edinburgh Review for April 1841, says, "the long course of the Rio Grande del Norte, from its mouth to its source forms the south western and western boundary of Texas."

4. Mexican.—This is the most important evidence, because it is the admission of an adversary against himself. When the amicable relations between Mexico and Texas expired in 1844, General Wool, Commander-in-chief of the Mexican Army in the N. E. frontier, published a proclamation under the orders of the government, declaring that "every individual who may be found at a distance of one league from the left bank of the Rio Bravo, will be regarded as a favorer and accomplice of the usurpation of that part of the national territory and as a traitor to his country, and after a summary military trial shall receive the said punishment." Hence it was evident that the boundary of the territory east of the Del Norte constituted a portion of the country of the republic of Mexico. The treaty between the United States and Mexico, in the treaty between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Houston, when a pris-

oner in Texas, admitted and guaranteed the Del Norte as the Western Boundary of Texas. The ratification of this treaty were carried into effect, and no subsequent declarations of Mexico can deprive its authority.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We perceive that the people of Charleston are alive to the interests of that city, as connected with the extension of our Rail Road to the South Carolina line. The following article, from the Mercury of the 1st, will show the reader that the Charlestonians do not relish the idea of connecting Wilmington with the interior of South Carolina, and thus cutting off their city from the great thoroughfare between New Orleans and New York. There are good reasons, however, why we should not connect with Charleston; reasons, too, which we think will carry the day. But to the article:—

At a recent Meeting in Wilmington, resolutions were adopted in favor of a speedy extension of the Wilmington Rail Road to the South Carolina line for a junction with our own roads. The cause was not indicated, but it is understood that they looked to a connection with a projected Camden branch, through Sumter District. The people of that part of the State are supposed to favor it, and the attention of Charleston must now be called to the matter. We trust that the interests of the city will be watched over by those who have full means of understanding them, and that the diplomatic mystery which has veiled the proceedings so far will not be allowed, through surprise, to deliver over Charleston to her own ruin.

The Wilmington Meeting appointed delegates to a convention to be held to-day at Sumterville, which so far implies a supposed identity of interest between Wilmington and that district. If so, it is merely because we appear determined not to move in a project far more important to Wilmington and of vital interest to this city. We allude to a direct Rail Road connection between the two places. If the people of Charleston could see fairly all the advantages of this connection, and all the inevitable consequences of a complete chain of Rail Roads from Augusta through the interior of this State to New York, we cannot doubt they would be moved to some decisive action. One of these consequences evidently would be to place Charleston out of the great thoroughfare of North and South travel. Another equally certain would be the loss of all that custom and trade which depends on the visits of the country merchants to this city on their way to New York, which is no insignificant item in our resources.

On the other hand, a Rail Road direct to Wilmington would be equally for the benefit of the city and the State, and is believed to be entirely practicable. The grading of this road would cost almost nothing, and it would probably be constructed as cheap as any road of the same length in the Union. For its immediate resources it would have the whole of the income of the Wilmington boats, with all the intermediate local custom. We know from experience how this increases.

It seems inevitable that one or other of these projects shall be speedily acted on, and it rests with Charleston to determine which. Let us decide wisely and with full knowledge of the consequences of what we do. It is a very old proverb that it is easy to go to the devil, but it is the devil to get back again, and we shall illustrate it miserably, if at a moment's warning we decide to shut out Charleston from the interior, by so solid and enduring an embankment as a Rail Road.

Mr. Editor:

Can I claim space in your columns for a few words? I have heard it said that the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, are opposed to the war in which the United States is now engaged with Mexico, because the people of the latter country were their brethren in faith. I have even heard it stated that not a single Irish Catholic in New Orleans had volunteered his services to his adopted country. This, Mr. Editor, is a gross calumny, and is gotten up merely for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the American people against the professors of the Catholic faith. There are no class of citizens who have shown more devotion to the free institutions of the United States, whether defending them from the attacks of a foreign enemy or maintaining them at home, than the Irish Catholics. There is not a volunteer company which has proceeded from New Orleans, which has not, in its rank and file, a full quota of Irish Catholics.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 10th May, in speaking of the departure of volunteers for the seat of war, has the following paragraph:

"By the way, although this is the first exclusively Irish company which has been organized, not a company has been raised in this city for which old Ireland has not furnished its full quota."

Another slander was set in motion by some mischief maker, to the effect that a Catholic Priest had cautioned his flock against taking up arms against Mexico, as it was their Church.

This slander is put down in the following straightforward way, by the Reverend gentleman himself, in the N. O. Bulletin:

"Some contemptible bigot, perchance, whose brains were as devoid of intellect, as his heart was distended with malevolence against the religion which I profess, supposed the present a befitting moment to stir the molting members of religious discord. I did not notice the slanderous report, from the conviction that I was too well known to stoop to such a mean and unworthy effort at defamation to injure such a person. Were they the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose Catholicity is less equivocal than that of the Mexican, who had dishonored himself by the flag of my country, I would be found among the first to stop the mouths of mendacious croakers about an unholy war, by demanding prompt and instantaneous reparation."

J. J. MULLON.

No, Mr. Editor, there are no class of citizens who are more devotedly attached to their country, than the adopted citizens, and none who are more willing of more ready to demonstrate the truth of their devotion, if occasion presents itself.

TRUTH.
We give the communication of "Tavern" a place in our columns, not that we think there was any necessity, in this community at least, for his vindication of our adopted citizens, but because we are willing that every person should be heard.—Ed. Journal.

Latest from the Seat of War.

The intelligence from the "seat of war" has been very meagre during the past week. Not a word has been heard from the Rio Grande since the arrival of the Alabama, on the 21st ult., accounts of which we published last week, up to the 27th, when the steamship Telegraph arrived at Galveston, having left Brazos Santiago, on the 19th, bringing one day's later intelligence than the Alabama. From the N. Orleans papers which have arrived this (Thursday) morning, we glean the following items, all of importance that the Telegraph brings:

On the evening of the 17th, a detachment of the main army took possession of the Mexican village Burita, and established a Military Depot in it. In the night of the 19th, an express arrived from the main army, stating that Gen. Taylor had crossed the Rio Grande and taken possession of Matamoros, without having been compelled to fire a single gun, the Mexicans having evacuated the city some time before.

It is reported that Gen. Taylor will concentrate his forces forthwith at Matamoros, for the purpose of commencing further offensive operations. Those wounded in the actions of the 8th and 9th had been removed to Point Isabel, and were all rapidly recovering.

The Telegraph reports that the Mexicans are deserting in large numbers. It is said that they are neither paid nor fed.

Anasta has retreated into the interior, but to what particular point it was not ascertained.

The above comprises every item of intelligence which we have received from the army since our last issue.

The following letter will, we think, be read with interest. It gives a graphic description of the flight of the Mexican army:

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, May 13, 1846. Gentlemen: Yesterday I. Col. Wilson, 1st U. S. Infantry, with four companies of that Regiment, Col. Deba's Mobile volunteers and two companies of the Washington Regiment of Louisiana volunteers amounting to 400 men, crossed the Rio Grande at its mouth and took up their line of march on its west or right bank of the small town of Burita, eight miles above, supported by the U. S. steamer Neva, Capt. Frederick, on board of which was a small detachment with a field piece.

The command had arrived the day previous at the river, marching from Brazos de Santiago on the Sea Beach, expecting to be joined by a detachment of sailors and marines from the squadron [lying a few miles off the entrance] to assist in crossing and to co-operate in their movements, but were disappointed until the Neva entered the river and relieved them from their difficulties, she having been despatched with supplies, by that indefatigable officer of the Quarter-master's Department, Major C. Thomas, who was present with Assistant Quarter-master, Capt. M. S. Miller, at the crossing.

To-day an express was received from Col. W. stating his fate and supposed entrance into La Burita, where he has taken up position. Information was received from Gen. Taylor last evening, that he intended crossing over to Matamoros early to-day. Early in the morning a few cannon were heard. I suppose he has taken the place without opposition, as the remains of the Mexican army, 2000 men, were two days since in active preparation for retreat to San Fernando, 20 leagues south—the balance, not killed, drowned, or prisoners, having scattered in utter confusion to their homes. Never were an army so panic-stricken. In the retreat from the battle-field of the 9th, Generals Arista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chapparal, stripping off their clothes as they ran, and when they arrived at the river had nothing on but their shirts, streaming in the wind—they plunged in and swam across; many of their deluded followers staking into that "sepulchre" that Mejin had promised to the degenerate sons of Washington! Better far is the situation of the gallant Gen. D. Diaz De La Vega, now a prisoner in your city, who stood manfully at his post, doing his duty until captured, than fly a coward. He is one of the few prominent men who is highly esteemed by all that know him, for his virtues.

The regiment of Louisiana Volunteers under Col. Walton are now on board transports, to be landed to-morrow morning on Brazos Island, thence take up their line of march, via Sea Beach, for mouth of Rio Grande. The balance of Gen. Smith's command, leave immediately after, same destination; to cross the river and march up to Matamoros.

Yours, X.

P. S. The Mexicans lost 100 drowned on their retreat crossing the Rio Grande; most of the wounded, who were delivered up to them by General Taylor, have since died by neglect, and want of hospital means and supplies.

For the Journal.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of making preparations for a due celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, William A. Wright, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Geo. Davis, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a neat and appropriate address from the Chair, on motion of William Howard, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to select an orator, and make all necessary arrangements for the occasion; and that they announce the same, when completed, in the papers of the place.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: Wm. Howard, Jas. T. Miller, Junius Davis, Thomas H. Howey and John Hall.

On motion of Jas. T. Miller, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Commissioners of the town be requested to furnish from the funds of the town, a sufficient quantity of powder to fire a salute.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Foreign.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at New York, on Tuesday last, the 29th ult. The Great Britain sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst., and was consequently out 20 days. Some part of her machinery was injured, and she was compelled to proceed with sails alone, during six days of her passage. The intelligence which she brings is not of a very important nature. Cotton has advanced 1d., and the market is still on the look up. The rise is said to be caused by the accounts which are reaching England, by every arrival from this country, of the shortness of the present crop. The American provision market continues active.

The passage of the notice, resolutions, by the Senate of the United States, was known

in England before the departure of the Great Britain. The comments of the London press on the subject, are quite pacific. The Times (the leading journal of England,) has a long article on the Oregon question, in which it expresses itself much pleased with the action of our Congress, in giving the notice in the form in which it passed both Houses. The English press seems to think that the whole difficulty is at an end, and that the controversy will be amicably settled by negotiation. Indeed, this seems to be the prevalent opinion amongst the thinking classes, on both sides of the Atlantic. The Corn Law bill had passed to its third reading in the House of Commons, by a large majority.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Huffman, Mr. John T. Carroll, of Kinston, and Miss Julia Wright Flower, only daughter of Mr. John F. Barnes.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Wednesday evening, May 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Brobst, Mr. James Iver McGee, to Miss Julia Wright Flower, only daughter of Mr. John F. Barnes.

On the 19th of May, at Beth-el Church, Bladen county, by Joseph Melvin, Esq., Mr. James N. Peterson, of Sampson county, to Miss Caroline M. McKay, of Bladen county.

In Bladen county, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. D. J. McColl, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wooten, daughter of Shadrach Wooten, deceased.

In Fayetteville, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. George C. Newby, to Miss Margaret Tyson, daughter of the late Arch'd Tyson, of Moore county.

In Richmond county, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, Willis Regan, Esq., of Montgomery county, to Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of Major John Smith.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, in Robeson county, N. C., Mr. John McLean, a native of the Island of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 76th year of his age.

In Mobile, Ala., Wright Hellen, Esq., aged 32, formerly of Jones county, N. C.

[COMMUNICATION.]

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades, Like the fair flower dissevered in the wind; Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream; The man we celebrate must find a tomb, And we that worship have ignoble graves."

Died of inflammation of the Brain, on the 14th of May, near Benton, Ala., in the 38th year of his age, Mr. David H. Middleton, formerly of Duplin County, N. C., but for the last 13 years or more, a resident of Louisiana and Cuba Counties, Ala.

Such are the mysterious dispensations of Providence, that the fairest and most promising flower is apt to be the first blasted or cut off—as was the case in the prime of life, and consigned to the mansion of the dead. His bereaved relations, of whom he had many—the wide circle of sympathizing friends, both in his native and his adopted State and community where he resided, have suffered a loss of one of its cherished members and must bow with submission to the decree that comes from on high; and whisper sadly and resignedly, "Thy will be done." In the deceased, the Masonic fraternity has had severed, one bright link from the chain that binds them in one band of brotherhood. They, whose sublime duty it has been, to consign his remains to its mother earth, can only say, we mingle with dust and ashes, the remains of an honest man—the noblest work of God. May he bloom in eternal spring!

MAINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 30—brig Sarah Bently, Oxnard, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

May 30—sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

June 1—Packet schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.

schr Zenobia, Midgett, Middleton, N. C., to Wm Cooke.

schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

schr P Smith, Brawster, New York, to R W Brown.

2—schr Abisha, Daughy, Charleston, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

May 29—schr American Eagle, Marden, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr (3 masted) Aurora, Martin, Curacao, by G W Davis.

schr C E Thorn, Jackson, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

schr Alarie, Purnell, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

30—brig Clarand, Clapp, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Seuthemer, Baker, Providence, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Merchant, Williams, Demarara, by E Dickinson.

schr A F Thorn, Sanford, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

June 1—schr Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

2—brig Pandora, Towle, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Narragaus, Leighton, Philadelphia, by E Dickinson.

brig Joseph, Mayo, Havana, by G W Davis.

brig John Healy, Boston, by Russell A Gammon.

schr New York, Sleeper, Newburyport, by Russell & Gammon.

brig Tangier, Griffin, Havana, by G W Davis.

Disaster, &c.—The schr C E Thorn, Jackson, from this port for Philadelphia, in attempting to cross the New Inlet Bar, on the 21st inst., struck and brought up, and in a short time, bled; where she now lies full of water. The Capt. arrived to town yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining lighters to save the Rigging.

Vessel supposed to be a total loss, except Sails and Rigging.

For Sale.

TEN LOTS, beautifully situated, East of Mr P K Dickinson's Steam Mill, near the river. Four of these lots are on Front street continued, on a high and commanding situation. Five are on Third street continued, and the remaining one on Third street continued. Each lot measuring 67 feet on said streets, and running back 150 feet to an Alley.

Also a lot or parcel of land on the South side of Lee's creek, near to and opposite Wrightsville, on the Sound. This land is situated in an excellent neighborhood, adjoining the former summer residence of Col J D Jones, and between said residence and the place now owned by Jere Nixon, Esq. It contains between 40 and 50 acres of land, sufficient for a small farm, and being but 41 miles from Wilmington, presents great advantages to such as desire a summer residence.

Also, 30 shares of the Capital Stock of the W. & B Rail Road, and 10 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Unless disposed of at private sale before the 22d of June, the Lots and Rail Road Stock will then be offered at public auction. For terms apply to June 5, 1846. [38-3] W. A. WRIGHT.

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WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,	a	84
Middlers,	a	74
Shoulders,	63	a
Hog round,	71	a
Western,	6	a
BREKSWAY,	25	a
BUTTER,	14	a
Beef, bbl. mess,	9	00
prime,	5	50
CORN,	70	a
Meal,	8	a
COTTON,	15	a
CANDLES, tallow,	13	a
sperm,	30	a
Adamantine,	26	a
FEATHERS,	30	a
Flour—Canal,	6	00
Fayetteville,	4	75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	92	a
INEX,	4	75
LARD,	7	a
Western,	6	a
LIME, Thomastown,	1	00
LUMBER—Steam mill,	10	00
River, Flooring boards,	6	00
wide, de,	6	00
Scantling,	4	00
Timber,	4	00
MOLASSES, W. I.	20	a
MAKESHEET, No 1 retail,	13	a
2,	7	50
3,	4	00
4,	3	00
5,	2	00
6,	1	00
7,	0	00
8,	0	00
9,	0	00
10,	0	00
11,	0	00
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99,	0	00
100,	0	00

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem.

" " New York, 1 " "

" " Boston, 1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.

Rice, 15 cts. per hundred

Cotton, 90c per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.

Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.

Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 30c.

Cotton, \$1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 4.

NAVAL STORES—Since our last report, Turpentine has improved a shade. We quote for sales made this morning, Virgin, \$2 15 a \$2 90—

Yellow Dip, \$1 75. Spirits we quote at 25 cts. (nominal.) In New York, up to our latest advices, Spirits was quoted at 29 a 30c. Tan—Last sales \$1 10—supply small. For Rosin, see table above.

LUMBER & TIMBER—Sales are dull. We quote River Quarter boards at \$10 a \$10 1/2—White at \$6. No sales of Scantling, Shingles or Staves since last report.

MEAL—The supply is somewhat better, but the price is firm, 90c.

CORN—Received 1100 bushels—sells from vessel at 70c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—We lower our figures a fraction. See quotations.

FLOUR—Canal, \$6 a \$6 50. Fayetteville, without change.

HAY—A small lot Philadelphia, at auction, sold at 92c.

LIME—No arrival since last report.

LARD—Market well supplied. See quotations, besides proving.

BACON—Inclined upwards, but not materially. A lot of Western Shoulders, at auction, was run off at 54 a 55c.

MOLASSES—No arrival. Last sales from store 20 a 21 cts.

See quotations for other articles.

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